



CSOP ETF SERIES II
(An umbrella unit trust established in Hong Kong)

CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A sub-fund of CSOP ETF Series II)

Report and Financial Statements
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

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**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

REPORT OF THE MANAGER TO THE UNITHOLDERS

Introduction

The CSOP China Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF (the “Sub-Fund”) seeks to track the investment results of an index composed of PRC Treasury Bonds through the RQFII investment quota that are available to international investors, as represented by the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index (the “Index”).

Sub-Fund Performance

The CSOP China Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF seeks to provide investment results, before fees and expenses, which closely correspond to the performance of the Index. As of 30 December 2016 (last trading date), the dealing Net Asset Value (“NAV”) per unit of the CSOP China Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF was RMB150.0684 and there were 435,000 units outstanding. The total asset under management was approximately RMB64.54 million.

For the period from 1 January 2016 to 30 December 2016 (last trading date), the NAV of CSOP China Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF RMB counter (stock code 83122) performed -1.10% while the total return index performed 2.21%. The difference in performance between the NAV of the CSOP China Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF and the Index is mainly attributed to fees and expenses. In order to minimize the tracking error, the Sub-Fund also invested in policy bank bonds which have higher liquidity and better yield return. As at 31 December 2016, the duration of CSOP China Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF RMB counter (stock code 83122) was 0.58 while the index was 0.37.

	Annual return	Tracking error (Annual)
83122 NAV	-1.10%	0.36%
Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index	2.21%	

Ex-date	Record date	Payable date	Dividend per unit	Dividend paid out of net distributable income* for the month	Dividend paid out of capital
2016-04-21	2016-04-22	2016-04-29	RMB0.9 per unit	RMB0.9	RMB0.00
2016-10-12	2016-10-13	2016-10-18	RMB0.9 per unit	RMB0.9	RMB0.00

*“Net distributable income” means the net investment income (i.e. dividend income and interest income net of fees and expenses) attributable to the relevant unitholders and may also include net realised gains (if any) based on unaudited management accounts. However, “net distributable income” does not include net unrealised gains.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

REPORT OF THE MANAGER TO THE UNITHOLDERS (Continued)

The inception date of the Sub-Fund was 16 January 2015.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Performance results do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or on the redemption or sale of fund shares.

Exchange Liquidity

Since inception, the CSOP China Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF has attracted great investor attention from investors across the globe. The trading value of the RMB counter (stock code: 83122) remained steadily at an average daily turnover of RMB90,660 from January 2016 to December 2016. The trading value of the HKD counter (stock code: 03122) remained steadily at an average daily turnover of HKD25,840 from January 2016 to December 2016.

Portfolio Rebalance

The CSOP China Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF adopts sampling strategy to track the Index.

Sub-Fund holdings as at 31 December 2016						
Ticker	Maturity date	YTM(%)	Modified Duration	Amount	Portfolio Percentage (%)	Index Percentage (%)
160414.IB	04/22/2017	3.30%	0.31	10,000,000.00	15.47%	2.22%
160402.IB	01/06/2019	3.60%	1.87	10,000,000.00	15.26%	0.00%
160304.IB	04/18/2017	3.13%	0.30	10,000,000.00	15.47%	1.09%
140331.IB	05/19/2017	3.35%	0.38	10,000,000.00	15.60%	0.00%
160211.IB	05/09/2017	3.08%	0.35	10,000,000.00	15.47%	0.90%
140216.IB	06/26/2017	3.58%	0.48	10,000,000.00	15.59%	1.14%
Total	-	-	-	-	92.86%	5.35%

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE TO THE UNITHOLDERS

We hereby confirm that, in our opinion, the Manager of the CSOP China Ultra Short Term Bond ETF (the “Sub-Fund”), a sub-fund of CSOP ETF Series II, has, in all material respects, managed the Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 20 January 2014, as amended, for the year ended 31 December 2016.

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited
28 April 2017

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGER AND THE TRUSTEE

MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Manager of the CSOP China Ultra Short Term Bond ETF (the "Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of CSOP ETF Series II, is required by the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds established by the Securities & Futures Commission of Hong Kong and the Trust Deed dated 20 January 2014, as amended, (the "Trust Deed") to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Sub-Fund at the end of the year and of the transactions for the year then ended. In preparing these financial statements the Manager is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are prudent and reasonable; and
- prepare the financial statements on the basis that the Sub-Fund will continue in operation unless it is inappropriate to presume this.

The Manager is also required to manage the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Trust Deed and take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

CSOP ETF Series II (the "Trust") is an umbrella unit trust governed by its Trust Deed. As at 31 December 2016, the Trust has established three sub-funds, namely, CSOP China Ultra Short Term Bond ETF, CSOP China 5-year Treasury Bond ETF and CSOP WTI Oil Annual Roll December Futures ER ETF.

TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustee of the Sub-Fund is required to:

- ensure that the Sub-Fund in all material respects is managed in accordance with the Trust Deed and that the investment and borrowing powers are complied with;
- satisfy itself that sufficient accounting and other records have been maintained;
- safeguard the property of the Sub-Fund and rights attaching thereto; and
- report to the Unitholders for each annual accounting period should the Manager not managing of the Sub-Fund in accordance to the Trust Deed.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II, AN UMBRELLA UNIT TRUST ESTABLISHED IN HONG
KONG)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

What we have audited

The financial statements of CSOP China Ultra Short Term Bond ETF (the “Sub-Fund”), a sub-fund of CSOP ETF Series II, set out on pages 9 to 35, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2016, and of its financial transactions and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSA”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Sub-Fund in accordance with the HKICPA’s Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the “Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF (CONTINUED)
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II, AN UMBRELLA UNIT TRUST ESTABLISHED IN HONG KONG)**

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key audit matters identified in our audit are summarised as follows:

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters
<p><u>Existence and valuation of investments</u></p> <p>The Sub-Fund's investments as at 31 December 2016 mainly comprised of quoted debt securities of companies in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), valued at RMB59,928,880</p> <p>We focused on the existence and valuation of the investments because the investments represented the principal element of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.</p> <p>Refer to note 8 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We agreed the existence of the Sub-Fund's holdings of investments by obtaining a direct confirmation from the custodian and checking the confirmation to the Sub-Fund's records. Based on the procedures we performed, we found the Sub-Fund's holdings of investments to be in agreement with the confirmation received.</p> <p>We agreed the valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments by comparing the pricing used by the Manager to the publicly available external pricing sources as at 31 December 2016. We found no material exceptions from our testing.</p>
<p><u>Withholding income tax provisions on capital gains for certain PRC debt securities</u></p> <p>During the period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2016 (the "Period"), the Sub-Fund invested in certain PRC debt securities issued by the non-government bodies.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2016, the Sub-Fund had made no withholding income tax ("WIT") provision with respect to the gross realised gains for the Period and the gross unrealised gains as at 31 December 2016 (together, the "Capital Gains") for these PRC debt securities.</p> <p>In determining the WIT provision in respect of the Capital Gains, the Manager was required to make critical judgements based on their interpretation of the PRC tax rules and regulations relevant to the Sub-Fund. Due to the high level of judgement involved, we focused on this area in our audit.</p> <p>Refer to note 3 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We discussed with the Manager of the Sub-Fund to understand their interpretation of the PRC tax rules and regulations relevant to the Sub-Fund and the basis for determining that no WIT provision was necessary in respect of the Sub-Fund's Capital Gains on its investments in PRC debt securities.</p> <p>We evaluated the judgements made by the Manager based on our understanding of the relevant PRC tax rules and regulations, including involvement of our tax experts.</p> <p>Based on the work performed, we found the Manager's judgements for the Sub-Fund making no provision for WIT on the Capital Gains on its investments in PRC debt securities to be supported based on the evidence available.</p>

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF (CONTINUED)
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II, AN UMBRELLA UNIT TRUST ESTABLISHED IN HONG
KONG)**

Other Information

The trustee and the manager (the "Management") of the Sub-Fund are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Management of the Sub-Fund is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management of the Sub-Fund is responsible for assessing the Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management either intends to liquidate the Sub-Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

In addition, the Management of the Sub-Fund is required to ensure that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed dated 20 January 2014, as amended ("Trust Deed") and Appendix E of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds issued by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (the "SFC Code").

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. In addition, we are required to assess whether the financial statements of the Sub-Fund have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the SFC Code.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF (CONTINUED)
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II, AN UMBRELLA UNIT TRUST ESTABLISHED IN HONG
KONG)**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Sub-Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Matters Under the Relevant Disclosure Provisions of the Trust Deed and the SFC Code

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the SFC Code.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ms. Li, Lien.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 28 April 2017

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	2016 <i>RMB</i>	2015 <i>RMB</i>
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments	7(c),8(a)	59,928,880	60,218,100
Bank interest receivable		291	303
Interest receivable on bonds		1,329,495	1,011,884
Other receivable	7(a)	221,891	64,487
Bank balances	7(c)	3,269,739	3,704,404
Total assets		<u>64,750,296</u>	<u>64,999,178</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other accounts payable		213,510	40,000
Total liabilities		<u>213,510</u>	<u>40,000</u>
EQUITY			
Net assets attributable to unitholders	4	<u>64,536,786</u>	<u>64,959,178</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 35 were approved by the Trustee and the Manager on 28 April 2017 and were signed on their behalf.

For and on behalf of

For and on behalf of

CSOP Asset Management Limited
as the Manager

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited
as the Trustee

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2016

		Year ended 31 December 2016	Period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>RMB</i>	<i>RMB</i>
INCOME			
Interest on bank deposits	7(c)	13,713	56,844
Interest on bonds		1,604,912	21,560,382
Net (loss)/gain on investments	5	(374,326)	2,830,252
Other income		-	371,670
Total net income		<u>1,244,299</u>	<u>24,819,148</u>
EXPENSES			
Management fee	7(a),(b)	(322,596)	(2,760,399)
Audit fee		(336,634)	-
Safe custody and bank charges		(891)	(3,761)
Legal and other professional fee		(10,055)	(358,132)
Establishment costs		-	(1,379,707)
Other operating expenses		(212,165)	(292,647)
Total operating expenses		<u>(882,341)</u>	<u>(4,794,646)</u>
Operating profit		<u>361,958</u>	<u>20,024,502</u>
Taxation	6	<u>(1,350)</u>	<u>(5,684)</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u><u>360,608</u></u>	<u><u>20,018,818</u></u>

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	<i>Note</i>	Year ended 31 December 2016 <i>RMB</i>	Period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015 <i>RMB</i>
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the beginning of the year/period		64,959,178	-
Proceeds on issue of units		-	1,438,488,120
Payments on redemption of units		-	(1,385,609,760)
Net increase from unit transactions		-	52,878,360
Distribution to unitholders	9	(783,000)	(7,938,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year/period		360,608	20,018,818
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the end of the year/period		64,536,786	64,959,178

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Year ended 31 December 2016 <i>RMB</i>	Period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015 <i>RMB</i>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for purchase of investments	(60,255,880)	(1,562,546,934)
Proceeds from sale of investments	60,170,774	1,505,159,086
Interest on bank deposits received	13,725	56,541
Interest on bonds received	1,287,301	20,548,498
Other income received	-	371,670
Management fee paid	(480,000)	(2,824,886)
Taxation paid	(1,350)	(5,684)
Other operating expenses paid	(386,235)	(1,994,247)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	348,335	(41,235,956)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds on issue of units	-	1,438,488,120
Payments on redemption of units	-	(1,385,609,760)
Dividend distribution paid	(783,000)	(7,938,000)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(783,000)	44,940,360
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(434,665)	3,704,404
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	3,704,404	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	3,269,739	3,704,404
Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents		
Bank balances	3,269,739	3,704,404

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF (A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

CSOP ETF Series II (the “Trust”) is an umbrella unit trust governed by its trust deed dated 20 January 2014, as amended, (the “Trust Deed”) and authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the “SFC”) pursuant to Section 104(1) of the Securities and Futures Ordinance. The terms of the Trust Deed are governed by the laws of Hong Kong. As at 31 December 2016, the Trust has three sub-funds which are CSOP China Ultra Short Term Bond ETF (the “Sub-Fund”), CSOP China 5-Year Treasury Bond ETF and CSOP WTI Oil Annual Roll December Futures ER ETF. The date of inception of the Sub-Fund was 16 January 2015. The Sub-Fund is listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The manager and the trustee of the Sub-Fund are CSOP Asset Management Limited (the “Manager”) and HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited (the “Trustee”) respectively.

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before of fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the underlying index, namely, Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index. In order to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, the Manager will adopt a representative sampling strategy. A representative sampling strategy involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile that reflects the profile of the index.

Under current regulations in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”), foreign investors can invest only in the domestic debt securities market through certain foreign institutional investors that have obtained status as a Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (“QFII”) or a Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (“RQFII”) from the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) and have been granted quota(s) by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“SAFE”) of the PRC to remit foreign freely convertible currencies (in the case of a QFII) and Chinese Renminbi (“RMB”) (in the case of a RQFII) into the PRC for the purpose of investing in the PRC’s domestic debt securities markets.

The Sub-Fund obtains exposure to debt securities issued within the PRC through the RQFII quotas of the Manager. The Manager has obtained RQFII status in the PRC and the RQFII quotas have been granted, on behalf of the Sub-Fund. To the extent that the Manager has, on behalf of the Sub-Fund, utilised its entire RQFII quota, the Manager may, subject to any applicable requirements, apply for an increase of the RQFII quota. On the other hand, the Manager actively manages the RQFII quota obtained and may impose limits on creation applications as it considers appropriate.

These financial statements are prepared for the Sub-Fund only. The financial statements for the other two sub-funds of the Trust have been prepared separately.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the year/period presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Sub-Fund have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRS”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Trustee and Manager (together the “Management”) to exercise their judgment in the process of applying the Sub-Fund’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Standard and amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2016

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2016 that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Sub-Fund.

New standard and amendments to standards effective after 1 January 2016 that are relevant to the Sub-Fund but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Sub-Fund

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Sub-Fund except the following set out below:

HKFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of HKFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in HKAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. HKFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“OCI”) and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity’s business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in HKAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. HKFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the ‘hedged ratio’ to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes.

Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under HKAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Sub-Fund is yet to assess HKFRS 9’s full impact.

HKFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’ deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity’s contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces HKAS 18 ‘Revenue’ and HKAS 11 ‘Construction contracts’ and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and earlier application is permitted. The Manager of the Sub-Fund is assessing the impact of HKFRS 15.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
(A SUB-FUND OF CSOP ETF SERIES II)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

The HKICPA has issued an amendment to HKAS 7, “Statement of cash flows” introducing an additional disclosure that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendment is part of the HKICPA’s disclosure initiative, which continues to explore how financial statement disclosures can be improved. An entity shall apply those amendments to HKAS 7 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The Manager of the Sub-Fund is assessing the impact of HKAS 7.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Sub-Fund.

(b) Investments

(i) Classification

The Sub-Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These financial assets are designated by the Management at fair value through profit or loss at inception. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Sub-Fund’s documented investment strategies. The Sub-Fund’s policies require the Management to evaluate the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

(ii) Recognition/derecognition

Purchases and sales of investments are accounted for on the trade date basis. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Sub-Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

Investments are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all investments are measured at fair value. Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

(iv) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The Sub-Fund utilises the last traded market price for both listed financial assets and liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market (for example, over the counter derivatives) is determined by using broker quotes or valuation techniques.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

- (v) Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting period.

(c) Amounts due from/to participating dealers

Amounts due from/to participating dealers represent the subscription receivable and redemption payable to the participating dealer at the end of the reporting period. The amounts are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method.

(e) Distributions to unitholders

Distributions to unitholders are recognised in the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders when they are approved by the Manager.

(f) Other income/expense

Other income/expense mainly represents the difference between the proceeds received from/paid to participating dealers and cost of investment purchased/sold.

(g) Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

(i) Foreign currencies translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Sub-Fund operates (the “functional currency”). The Sub-Fund invests in PRC bonds and the performance of the Sub-Fund is measured and reported to the unitholders in RMB. The Manager considers Renminbi as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Sub-Fund’s functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Foreign currencies translation (Continued)

Transactions and balances (Continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within “net gain/(loss) on investments”.

(j) Redeemable units

The Sub-Fund issues redeemable units, which are redeemable at the holder’s option represents puttable financial instruments of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund classifies its puttable financial instruments as equity in accordance with HKAS 32 (Amendment), “Financial instruments: Presentation” as those puttable financial instruments meet all the following criteria:

- the puttable financial instruments entitle the holder to a pro-rata share of net asset value;
- the puttable financial instruments are the most subordinated units in issue and unit features are identical;
- there are no contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset; and
- the total expected cash flows from the puttable financial instrument over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss of the Sub-Fund.

Units are issued and redeemed at the holder’s option at prices based on the Sub-Fund’s net asset value per unit at the time of issue or redemption. The Sub-Fund’s net asset value per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to unitholders with the total number of outstanding units.

In accordance with the Prospectus of the Sub-Fund, investment positions are valued based on the last traded market price for the purpose of determining the net asset value per unit for creations and redemptions of the Sub-Fund.

(k) Taxation

The Sub-Fund currently incurs withholding taxes imposed by PRC on investment income. Such income is recorded gross of withholding taxes in the statement of comprehensive income. Withholding taxes are included as taxation in the statement of comprehensive income.

Management will assess the surcharge for late payment of withholding income tax on interest income in accordance with HKAS12, if any, and will make the relevant provision in the statement of financial position, if necessary.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Taxation (Continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

(l) Establishment costs

Establishment costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Manager makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

PRC tax provision

In preparing these financial statements, the Manager has made certain assumptions and used various estimates concerning the tax exposure which is dependent on what might happen in the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual results.

Withholding Income Tax (“WIT”)

There are currently no specific tax rules or regulations on the WIT treatment for capital gains derived by foreign investors (including QFII / RQFII) from the disposal of PRC debt securities. Under the general tax provision of PRC Corporate Income Tax Law (“PRC CIT Law”), the non-PRC residents with no place of effective management, establishment or place of business in the PRC may be subject to 10% PRC WIT on the PRC-sourced income, unless exempt or reduced under current PRC tax laws and regulations or relevant tax treaties.

In addition, interest income derived by non-PRC tax resident enterprises from the debt securities issued by PRC tax resident enterprises will be subject to 10% WIT unless exempt or reduced under current PRC tax laws and regulations or relevant tax treaties. Pursuant to the PRC tax regulations, debt securities issuers in PRC are obligated to withhold the 10% WIT for those foreign debt securities holders who receive the interest payment and thus subject to the 10% WIT. Interest income derived from government bonds issued by the Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council is exempt from PRC income tax under the PRC CIT Law and regulations.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

PRC tax provision (Continued)

(a) Capital gains on PRC debt securities

During the year ended 31 December 2016 and for the period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015, the Sub-Fund invests in debt securities in PRC through the RQFII program. The Manager considers that the enforcement of PRC WIT on gains derived from the PRC debt securities is uncertain as at the date of approval of these financial statements and has exercised its judgment when assessing whether the Sub-Fund may be liable for PRC taxation on its gains, the amount of potential liability and the probability of such tax being levied up to the reporting date. However, significant uncertainties exist and estimation of the Manager may substantially differ from the actual events. The Manager considers that its estimation may be impacted by any future clarification by the PRC State Administration of Taxation (“SAT”) and the applicability of the arrangement between the Mainland of China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (the “Arrangement”), which may be materially different from what the Manager envisioned.

The Manager considered that the WIT policy for QFIIs/RQFII’s investment in debt securities has not been clarified in the “Notice on temporary exemption of Corporate Income Tax on capital gains derived from the transfer of equity investment assets such as PRC domestic stocks by QFII and RQFII” (the “Notice”). On 1 April 2015, the Third Branch of Shanghai Municipal Office, SAT (the “Authority”) and the Third Branch of Shanghai Bureau of Local Taxation jointly issued the Notice on Tax Issues to notify that the QFII/RQFII shall declare and handle with the tax-related issues concerning the gains from transfer of equity investment assets, including A-Shares, realized prior to 17 November 2014 to the Authority before 30 September 2015 in accordance with the relevant PRC tax law and the Notice (the “Tax Reporting”). Those QFII/RQFII’s eligible for treaty relief under an applicable tax treaty should follow the requirement of Circular 124 for tax treaty application.

The Manager considers that the Tax Reporting is related to the equity investment assets, including A-Shares and given the Sub-Fund invests in debt securities since its inception on 16 January 2015, the Sub-Fund has not made the Tax Reporting up to the approval date of the financial statements.

Based on the current verbal interpretation of the SAT and the local PRC tax authorities, the authorities are of the view that capital gains derived by foreign investors from investment in PRC debt securities would not be treated as PRC sourced income and thus would not be subject to PRC WIT. However, there are no written tax regulations issued by the PRC tax authorities to confirm this interpretation. As a matter of practice, such 10% PRC WIT on capital gains realised by non-PRC tax resident enterprises from the trading of these securities has not been enforced by the PRC tax authorities. Based on the aforementioned verbal interpretation and enforcement practice by the PRC tax authorities, the Manager has reassessed the provisioning approach and has continued not making PRC WIT on gains derived from the PRC debt securities of the Sub-Fund.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

PRC tax provision (Continued)

(a) Capital gains on PRC debt securities (Continued)

The Manager estimates the gross realised gains from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2016 and gross unrealised gains of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2016 which could be exposed to PRC taxation at the rate of 10% to be RMB2,587,803 (2015: RMB2,557,253) and Nil (2015: RMB88,940) respectively. The estimated potential capital gains tax exposure arisen from realised capital gain and unrealised capital gain would be RMB258,780 and Nil respectively which in aggregate represents 0.40% (2015: RMB255,725 and RMB8,894 respectively which in aggregate represents 0.41%) of the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2016. The Manager considers that the PRC WIT on capital gains from debt securities is still uncertain and has not made the provision on the gross realised capital gains derived from the debt securities in the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

The Manager considers that the WIT provision amount (currently nil) for gross realised capital gains derived by the Sub-Fund from trading of PRC debt securities may differ significantly from the amounts that may have to be ultimately borne by the Sub-Fund. In the event a WIT is levied on gross capital gains derived from the disposal of PRC debt securities at an amount that is different from what was provided by the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund may incur a liability that is different from the existing tax provision, which could be significantly impact the net assets attributable to unitholders of redeemable units and consequently, the price per unit of the Sub-Fund based on the calculation of the net assets attributable to unitholders of redeemable units when distributing to the unitholders of redeemable units at such relevant time.

(b) Interest income on debt securities in PRC

The Manager considers that the PRC WIT treatment on accrued interest and the enforcement of VAT and surtaxes on interest income arising from debt securities are uncertain as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Manager has exercised significant judgment in their assessment of the PRC withholding tax expense and the related tax provision.

PRC WIT on accrued interest

For the debt securities disposed of during the year/period, Management has not made provision on the accrued interest income of debt securities during the year and as at reporting date as they consider that:

- (i) WIT liability on interest income derived from debt securities should arise when QFIIs / RQFIIs receive the cash interest and the issuers of debt securities are technically required to withhold 10% interest income tax at the coupon payment date before distributing the interest income to the bond holder; and
- (ii) the Manager has sold the debt securities before the coupon payment dates or the maturity dates of the debt securities.

The Manager reviews the relevant PRC tax rules on the PRC debt securities from time to time. Any change in taxation imposed on RQFIIs is likely to have a subsequent impact on the required provision and accordingly the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Sub-Fund. When the SAT issues clarifications, this might ultimately result in either an increase or a decrease in the amount provided. The Manager will always act in the best interest of unitholders and will continually assess the tax provision on an on-going basis.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE AND NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS PER UNIT

The Sub-Fund’s capital is represented by the units in the Sub-Fund, and shown as “net assets attributable to unitholders” in the statement of financial position. Subscriptions and redemptions of units during the year/period are shown in the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders. In order to achieve the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund endeavors to invest its capital in accordance with the investment policies, whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemption requests.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust’s Trust Deed dated 20 January 2014, as amended, and the Prospectus of the Sub-Fund, investments are stated at the last traded price on the valuation day for the purpose of determining net asset value per unit for subscriptions and redemptions and for various fee calculations.

As stated in Note 2(j), redeemable units of the Sub-Fund are classified as equity and they are carried at the redemption amount that would be payable at the reporting date if the unitholder exercised the right to redeem the units in the Sub-Fund.

The movements of the redeemable units for the year ended 31 December 2016 and the period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015 are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015
Number of units in issue at the beginning of the year/period	435,000	-
Units issued	-	9,585,000
Units redeemed	-	(9,150,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of units in issue at the end of the year/period	435,000	435,000
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

As stated in Note 2(l), establishment costs are expensed as incurred. However, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust’s Prospectus, establishment costs are recognised in amortisation method. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the expensing of establishment costs as stated in the financial statements resulted in a decrease of net assets attributable to unitholders of RMB745,383 (2015: RMB1,048,017) when compared with the methodology indicated in the Trust’s Prospectus.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE AND NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS PER UNIT (Continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2016 <i>RMB</i>	Period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015 <i>RMB</i>
Net assets attributable to unitholders as reported in the statement of financial position	64,536,786	64,959,178
Adjustments for unamortised establishment costs	745,383	1,048,017
Net asset value in accordance with the Trust's Prospectus	65,282,169	66,007,195
Net assets attributable to unitholders per unit (per statement of financial position)	148.3604	149.3314
Net assets attributable to unitholders per unit (at dealing net asset value)	150.0740	151.7407

5. NET (LOSS)/GAIN ON INVESTMENTS

	Year ended 31 December 2016 <i>RMB</i>	Period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015 <i>RMB</i>
Net fair value change in unrealised gain/loss in value of investments	(380,830)	117,526
Net realised gain on sale of investments	6,504	2,712,726
	(374,326)	2,830,252

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. TAXATION

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made for the Sub-Fund as it was authorised as a collective investment scheme under Section 104 of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance and is therefore exempt from profits tax under Section 26A(1A) of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

PRC withholding income tax

For the year ended 31 December 2016 and the period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015, the Sub-Fund had invested in RMB denominated debt securities in PRC. Refer to Note 3 for details.

The taxation of the Sub-Fund for the year ended 31 December 2016 and the period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015 represents:

	Year ended 31 December 2016 <i>RMB</i>	Period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015 <i>RMB</i>
Withholding income tax on bank interest income	1,350	5,684
Taxation	<u>1,350</u>	<u>5,684</u>

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TRUSTEE, MANAGER AND CONNECTED PERSONS

The following is a summary of significant related party transactions/transactions entered into during the period between the Sub-Fund and the Trustee, the Manager and the Connected Persons of the Manager. Connected Persons of the Manager are those as defined in the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds established by the Securities & Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the "SFC Code"). All transactions entered into during the year/period ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, between the Sub-Fund and the Manager and its Connected Persons were carried out in the normal course of business and on normal commercial terms. To the best of the Manager's knowledge, the Sub-Fund does not have any other transactions with the Connected Persons of the Manager except for those disclosed below.

(a) Management fee

The Sub-Fund employs a single management fee structure, with the Sub-Fund paying all of its fees, costs and expense to the Manager. The management fee is currently charged at the rate of 0.49% per annum of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, accrued daily and calculated as at each dealing day and payable monthly in arrears.

Fees and expenses taken into account in determining the Sub-Fund's management fee include, but are not limited to, the manager's fee, the trustee's fee, the custodian's fee, the PRC custodian's fee, the registrar's fee, the service agent's fee, the fees and expenses of the auditor, service agents, ordinary legal and out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Trustee or the Manager, and the costs and expenses of licensing indices used in connection with the Sub-Fund. The Manager may also pay a distribution fee to any distributor or sub-distributor of the Sub-Fund out of the management fee. A distributor may re-allocate an amount of the distribution fee to the sub-distributors.

During the year/period ended 31 December 2016, the amount of management fee rebate from the Manager of RMB221,891 (2015: RMB64,487) was outstanding as at 31 December 2016 and 2015. Such amount is recognised in the statement of financial position as "other receivables".

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TRUSTEE, MANAGER AND CONNECTED PERSONS (Continued)

(b) Trustee fee and Registrar's fee

The Trustee fee and Registrar's fee are included in the management fee and the Manager will pay the fees of the Trustee and Registrar out of the management fee.

(c) Financial assets

The investments and bank balances of the Sub-Fund held with related parties of the Trustee are:

	2016 <i>RMB</i>	2015 <i>RMB</i>
Investments		
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	59,928,880	60,218,100
	<u>59,928,880</u>	<u>60,218,100</u>
Bank balances		
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	40,594	337,696
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	3,229,145	3,366,708
	<u>3,269,739</u>	<u>3,704,404</u>

Interest income amounted to RMB13,713 (2015: RMB56,844) was earned on these bank balances for the year/period ended 31 December 2016 and 2015.

(d) Manager's holdings

The Manager of the Sub-Fund holds 251,770 (2015: 121,770) RMB counter units, which represents 57.88% (2015: 27.99%) of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index. The Sub-Fund's activities may expose it to a variety of risks including but not limited to: market risk (including market price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), credit and counterparty risk and liquidity risk which are associated with the markets in which the Sub-Fund invests.

The following is a summary of the main risks and risk management policies.

(a) Market risk

(i) Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or factors affecting all instruments in the market.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(i) Market price risk (Continued)

The Sub-Fund is designated to track the performance of the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index, therefore the exposures to market risk in the Sub-Fund will be substantially the same as the tracked index. The Manager manages the Sub-Fund's exposures to market risk by ensuring that the key characteristics of the portfolio, such as security weight, are closely aligned with the characteristics of the tracked index.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Sub-Fund's investments were concentrated in the PRC bonds:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Fair value <i>RMB</i>	% of net asset value	Fair value <i>RMB</i>	% of net asset value
Policy banks bonds	59,928,880	92.86	60,218,100	92.70
	<u>59,928,880</u>	<u>92.86</u>	<u>60,218,100</u>	<u>92.70</u>

The Sub-Fund adopts representative sampling strategy and it held 4 out of 81 (2015: 6 out of 79) constituents comprising the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index. The Sub-Fund is therefore exposed to substantially the same market price risk as the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index.

Sensitivity analysis in the event of a possible change in the index by 10% as estimated by the Manager

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, if the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index were to increase by 10% (2015: 10%) with all other variables held constant, this would increase the operating profit for the year/period by approximately RMB8,679,861 (2015: RMB51,056). Conversely, if the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index were to decrease by 10% (2015: 10%), this would decrease the operating profit for the year/period by an equal amount.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Sub-Fund invests in fixed-income investments, the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Sub-Fund's portfolio will decline because of rising interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term fixed income investments and higher for longer term fixed income investments.

As the Sub-Fund invests in PRC bonds, the Sub-Fund is additionally subject to policy risk as changes in macro-economic policies in the PRC (including monetary policy and fiscal policy) may have an influence over the PRC's capital markets and affect the pricing of the bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio, which may in turn adversely affect the return of the Sub-Fund. Falling market interest rates can lead to a decline in income for the Sub-Fund.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The table below summarises the Sub-Fund's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Sub-Fund's assets and liabilities at fair values, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

As at 31 December 2016

	Maturity Up to 1 year <i>RMB</i>	Maturity 1-5 years <i>RMB</i>	Maturity Over 5 years <i>RMB</i>	Non- interest Bearing <i>RMB</i>	Total <i>RMB</i>
Assets					
Investments	50,081,700	9,847,180	-	-	59,928,880
Other assets	-	-	-	1,551,677	1,551,677
Bank balances	3,269,739	-	-	-	3,269,739
Total assets	53,351,439	9,847,180	-	1,551,677	64,750,296
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	-	-	-	213,510	213,510
Total liabilities	-	-	-	213,510	213,510
Total interest sensitivity gap	53,351,439	9,847,180	-		

As at 31 December 2015

	Maturity Up to 1 year <i>RMB</i>	Maturity 1-5 years <i>RMB</i>	Maturity Over 5 years <i>RMB</i>	Non- interest Bearing <i>RMB</i>	Total <i>RMB</i>
Assets					
Investments	60,218,100	-	-	-	60,218,100
Other assets	-	-	-	1,076,674	1,076,674
Bank balances	3,704,404	-	-	-	3,704,404
Total assets	63,922,504	-	-	1,076,674	64,999,178
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
Total liabilities	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
Total interest sensitivity gap	63,922,504	-	-		

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (Continued)

At 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Sub-Fund has bank balances of RMB3,269,739 (2015: RMB3,704,404). If the interest rates had been 10 basis points (2015: 10 basis points) higher or lower with all variables held constant, net assets attributable to unitholders would have been RMB3,270 (2015: RMB3,704) higher or lower as a result of higher or lower interest income.

The Manager and Trustee monitor the interest rate risks by quantifying (a) market exposure in percentage terms; and (b) exposure in duration terms by different countries. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Sub-Fund has invested in interest-bearing securities of RMB59,928,880 (2015: RMB60,218,100) and the portfolio weighted average modified duration of the Sub-Fund is 0.58 (2015: 0.43).

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, should the relevant interest rates have lowered/risen by 100 basis points with all other variables remaining constant, the increase/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders for the period would amount to approximately RMB346,292 (2015: RMB260,444), arising substantially from the increase/decrease in market values of debt securities.

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Sub-Fund is not exposed to currency risk arising from balances and transactions in foreign currencies as the majority of its assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB, the Sub-Fund's functional and presentation currency. As a result, Management considers sensitivity analysis of currency risk is not necessary to be presented.

(b) Credit and counterparty risk

Credit and counterparty risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund limits its exposure to credit and counterparty risk by carrying out the majority of its investment transactions and contractual commitment activities with well-established broker-dealers, banks and regulated exchanges with high credit ratings.

All transactions in PRC bonds are settled or paid for upon delivery using approved and reputable brokers. In addition, the Sub-Fund places bank balances with reputable financial institutions. As such, the Manager does not consider the Sub-Fund to be exposed to significant credit and counterparty risk.

The main concentration to which the Sub-Fund is exposed arises from the Sub-Fund's investments in bond securities. The Sub-Fund does not have explicit restrictions on the minimum credit ratings of securities it may hold. The Manager will actively manage the portfolio of the Sub-Fund. In case of credit rating downgrading, the Manager will adjust the positions in the portfolio using its credit analysis and rating systems that are designed to manage credit risks.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit and counterparty risk (Continued)

The table below summarises the credit rating of the investment portfolio issued by credit rating agencies:

Portfolio by rating category of RMB denominated bonds:

As at 31 December 2016

Credit rating agency	Rating	RMB	% of NAV
S&P	AA-	59,928,880	92.86
		59,928,880	92.86
		59,928,880	92.86

As at 31 December 2015

Credit rating agency	Rating	RMB	% of NAV
S&P	AA-	60,218,100	92.70
		60,218,100	92.70
		60,218,100	92.70

The Manager has assessed the credit quality of the RMB denominated bonds based on the nature of the issuers and the historical information about the issuers' default rates. The Sub-Fund is also exposed to credit and counterparty risk on cash and cash equivalents.

The table below summarises the net exposure to the Sub-Fund's counterparty as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 together with its credit rating.

	RMB	Credit rating	Source of credit rating
As at 31 December 2016			
Custodian			
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited ("HSBC China")	59,928,880	A1	Moody
Bank balances			
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ("HSBC")	40,594	A	S&P
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited ("HSBC China")	3,229,145	A1	Moody

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Credit and counterparty risk (Continued)

	RMB	Credit rating	Source of credit rating
As at 31 December 2015			
Custodian			
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited ("HSBC China")	60,218,100	A1	Moody
Bank balances			
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ("HSBC")	337,696	A	S&P
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited ("HSBC China")	3,366,708	A1	Moody

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the statement of financial position.

The Manager considers that none of assets are impaired nor past due as at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Sub-Fund is exposed to daily redemptions of units in the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund invests the majority of its assets in securities that are traded in an active market which can be readily disposed of.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

The table below analyses the Sub-Fund's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 month <i>RMB</i>	1 month to less than 3 months <i>RMB</i>	Over 3 months <i>RMB</i>	Total <i>RMB</i>
As at 31 December 2016				
Other accounts payable	-	213,510	-	213,510
Contractual cash outflow	<u>-</u>	<u>213,510</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>213,510</u>
As at 31 December 2015				
Other accounts payable	-	40,000	-	40,000
Contractual cash outflow	<u>-</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,000</u>

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholder's option. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, there were 3 (2015: 3) unitholders holding more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's units.

The Sub-Fund manages its liquidity risk by investing in debt securities that it expects to be able to liquidate within 7 days or less. The following table illustrates the expected liquidity of assets held:

	Less than 1 month <i>RMB</i>	1 to 12 months <i>RMB</i>	No stated maturity <i>RMB</i>	Total <i>RMB</i>
As at 31 December 2016				
Total assets	<u>64,528,205</u>	<u>221,891</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,750,296</u>
As at 31 December 2015				
Total assets	<u>64,999,178</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,999,178</u>

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(d) Fair value estimation

The Sub-Fund classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes “observable” requires significant judgment by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Sub-Fund’s financial assets (by class) measured at fair value at 31 December 2016:

	Level 1 <i>RMB</i>	Level 2 <i>RMB</i>	Level 3 <i>RMB</i>	Total <i>RMB</i>
As at 31 December 2016				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Debt securities	-	59,928,880	-	59,928,880
Total assets	-	59,928,880	-	59,928,880
As at 31 December 2015				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Debt securities	-	60,218,100	-	60,218,100
Total assets	-	60,218,100	-	60,218,100

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(d) Fair value estimation (Continued)

Investments, whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore classified within level 1, include active listed equities. The Sub-Fund does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Sub-Fund did not hold any investments classified in level 1.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within level 2; include PRC government bonds and policy banks bonds.

Investments classified within level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Sub-Fund did not hold any investments classified in level 3.

For the year ended 31 December 2016 and for the period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015, there were no transfers between levels.

The assets and liabilities included in the statement of financial position, other than financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are carried at amortised cost; their carrying value are approximation of fair value. There are no other assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed.

(e) Capital risk management

The Sub-Fund's capital is represented by the redeemable units outstanding. The Sub-Fund's objective is to provide investment results that correspond generally to the performance of the respective index. The Manager may:

- Redeem and issue new units on a daily basis in accordance with the constitutive documents of the Sub-Fund;
- Exercise discretion when determining the amount of distributions of the Sub-Fund to the unitholders; and
- Suspend the creation and redemption of units under certain circumstance as currently disclosed in the Prospectus of the Sub-Fund.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DISTRIBUTION

	Year ended 31 December 2016 <i>RMB</i>	Period from 16 January 2015 (date of inception) to 31 December 2015 <i>RMB</i>
RMB0.9 on 8,385,000 units on ex-dividend date 22 April 2015 paid on 30 April 2015	-	7,546,500
RMB0.9 on 435,000 units on ex-dividend date 22 October 2015 paid on 28 October 2015	-	391,500
RMB0.9 on 435,000 units on ex-dividend date 21 April 2016 paid on 29 April 2016	391,500	-
RMB0.9 on 435,000 units on ex-dividend date 12 October 2016 paid on 18 October 2016	391,500	-
Total distributions	<u>783,000</u>	<u>7,938,000</u>

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

As of 31 December 2016 and 2015, other than investments as disclosed in the financial statements which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, all financial assets including interest receivable and bank balances are categorised as loans and receivables and carried at amortised costs. All the financial liabilities of the Sub-Fund are carried at amortised cost.

The carrying value of the financial assets and liabilities are considered by the Manager to approximate their fair value as they are short term in nature and the effect of discounting is immaterial.

11. INVESTMENT LIMITATION AND PROHIBITIONS UNDER THE SFC CODE

There were six (2015: six) securities that individually accounted for more than 10% but less than 30% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund and their respective weightings of the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index as at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. INVESTMENT LIMITATION AND PROHIBITIONS UNDER THE SFC CODE (Continued)

As at 31 December 2016

	Respective weighting in Index (%)	% of NAV
Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index		
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1602) (REG) 2.77% 06/01/2019	N/A	15.26
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1614) 2.6% 22/04/2017	2.22	15.47
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK (SER 1416) (REG) 4.5% 26/06/2017	1.14	15.59
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK (SER 1611) 2.55% 09/05/2017	0.90	15.47
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CHINA (SER 1410) 2.46% 18/04/2017	1.09	15.47
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CHINA (SER 1431) (REG) 4.87% 19/05/2017	N/A	15.60

As at 31 December 2015

	Respective weighting in Index (%)	% of NAV
Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index		
AGRICULTURAL DEVEVELOPMENT BANK OF CHINA (SER 1503) (REG) 3.68% 27/02/2016	1.59	15.43
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1513) (REG) 2.69% 22/05/2016	2.13	15.41
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1516) (REG) 2.81% 17/07/2016	2.17	15.43
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1519) (REG) 2.7% 21/08/2016	1.81	15.42
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK (SER 1337) (REG) 4.5% 29/08/2016	1.69	15.60
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA (SER1511) (REG) 2.63% 29/05/2016	1.82	15.41

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index increased by 2.21% (period from 16 January 2015, date of inception of the Sub-Fund, to 31 December 2015: increased by 3.24%) while the net asset value per unit of Sub-Fund decreased by 0.65% (2015: decreased by 0.45%). For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Sub-Fund paid dividend of RMB1.80 (2015: RMB1.80) per unit, which represents 1.20% (2015: 1.20%) to initial price. For the details of dividend distribution, refer to Note 9.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. SOFT COMMISSION ARRANGEMENT

The Manager confirms that there have been no soft commission arrangements existing during the year/period in relation to directing transactions of the Sub-Fund through a broker or dealer.

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Manager makes the strategic resource allocations on behalf of the Sub-Fund and has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed which are used to make strategic decisions.

The Manager considers that the Sub-Fund has a single operating segment which is investing in fixed income investment. The objectives of the Sub-Fund are to track the performance of the Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index and invest in the index constituents with security weight and industry weight that are closely aligned with the characteristics of the tracked index.

The internal financial information used by the Manager for the Sub-Fund's assets, liabilities and performance is the same as that disclosed in the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

The Sub-Fund is domiciled in Hong Kong. The Sub-Fund's income is derived from investments in PRC bonds including PRC Government and Policy Bank Bonds which constitute Citi Chinese Government and Policy Bank Bond 0-1 Year Select Index, the tracked index.

The Sub-Fund has no assets classified as non-current assets. During the year/period ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, there were 6 (2015: 1) investments which accounted for more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's income. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Sub-Fund has a diversified portfolio of investments and six (2015: six) investments each account for more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

14. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Trustee and the Manager on 28 April 2017.

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
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INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (Unaudited)
As at 31 December 2016

	Holdings	Fair value RMB	% of net assets
Investments (92.86%)			
Unlisted bonds (92.86%)			
China (92.86%)			
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1602) (REG) 2.77% 06/01/2019	10,000,000	9,847,180	15.26
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1614) 2.6% 22/04/2017	10,000,000	9,984,520	15.47
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK (SER 1416) (REG) 4.5% 26/06/2017	10,000,000	10,062,820	15.59
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK (SER 1611) 2.55% 09/05/2017	10,000,000	9,982,530	15.47
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CHINA (SER 1410) 2.46% 18/04/2017	10,000,000	9,984,790	15.47
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CHINA (SER 1431) (REG) 4.87% 19/05/2017	10,000,000	10,067,040	15.60
Total investments		59,928,880	92.86
Other net assets		4,607,906	7.14
Net assets attributable to unitholders at 31 December 2016		64,536,786	100.00
Total investments, at cost		60,192,184	

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
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STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (Unaudited)

For the year ended December 2016

	1 January 2016	Additions	Holdings Corporate actions	Disposals	31 December 2016
Investments					
Unlisted bonds					
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1513) (REG) 2.69% 22/05/2016	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	-
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1516) (REG) 2.81% 17/07/2016	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	-
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1519) (REG) 2.7% 21/08/2016	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	-
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1602) (REG) 2.77% 06/01/2019	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK CHINA (SER 1614) 2.6% 22/04/2017	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF CHINA (SER 1503) (REG) 3.68% 27/02/2016	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	-
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK (SER 1337) (REG) 4.5% 29/08/2016	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	-
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK (SER 1416) (REG) 4.5% 26/06/2017	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK (SER 1611) 2.55% 09/05/2017	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CHINA (SER 1410) 2.46% 18/04/2017	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CHINA (SER 1431) (REG) 4.87% 19/05/2017	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA (SER 1511) (REG) 2.63% 29/05/2016	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	-

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
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PERFORMANCE RECORD (Unaudited)

Net asset value

	Net asset value of the Sub-Fund <i>RMB</i>	Net asset value per unit <i>RMB</i>
At the end of financial year/period dated		
31 December 2016	65,282,169	150.0740
31 December 2015	66,007,195	151.7407

Highest and lowest net asset value per unit

	Highest net asset value per unit <i>RMB</i>	Lowest net asset value per unit <i>RMB</i>
Financial year/period ended		
31 December 2016	152.1510	149.2350
31 December 2015 (Since 16 January 2015 (date of inception))	152.0796	149.9980

**CSOP CHINA ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND ETF
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MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Manager and RQFII Holder

CSOP Asset Management Limited
Suite 2801 - 2803, Two Exchange Square
8 Connaught Place
Central
Hong Kong

Trustee and Registrar

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited
1 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

Custodian

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Limited
1 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

PRC Custodian

HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
33rd Floor, HSBC Building
Shanghai ifc, 8 Century Avenue
Pudong, Shanghai, China 200120

Service Agent

HK Conversion Agency Services Limited
1st Floor, One & Two Exchange Square
8 Connaught Place
Central, Hong Kong

Listing Agent

Oriental Patron Asia Limited
27th Floor, Two Exchange Square
8 Connaught Place
Central, Hong Kong

Directors of the Manager

Benoit Descourtieux
Chen Ding
Gaobo Zhang
Liangyu Gao
Haipeng Li
Zhongping Cai
Zengtao Wu

Legal Adviser to the Manager

Simmons & Simmons
13th Floor, One Pacific Place
88 Queensway
Hong Kong

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers
21st Floor, Edinburgh Tower
15 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong



www.csopasset.com

Telephone: (852) 3406 5688

2801-2803, Two Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place, Central, Hong Kong